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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the American Protector.

A LEGEND OF FRANCONIA.

Who, in this age of knowledge and refinement, has not heard of the 'Alpse,' the 'Andes,' the 'Falls of Niagara,' and perhaps a thousand other wonders of nature, at a *distance*, with astonishment? And how many of as grand, sublime and picturesque a character, in our *own* vicinity escape notice altogether. The northern portion of New Hampshire presents as many wonderful productions of nature as any other part of the globe.

Here it is that the traveller for pleasure can spend weeks, and each succeeding day will present him with something new upon which to gratify his curiosity.

There are the 'White Hills,' between two of which is the 'Notch,' a pass in many places merely wide enough for a road, where on one side the eye follows down a rugged and uneven precipice several hundred feet, while on the other, the mountain towers aloft almost as high as the eye can reach. The pass or Notch was the scene of a calamity of no ordinary occurrence. Here, remote from all civilization, lived a family of ten persons, who, by a slip from the mountain, were buried beneath the ruins, not one escaping to tell the fearful tale! Some twenty miles distant is the 'Franconia Notch,' being like the former a narrow pass between the mountains. These mountains have been generally supposed to be considerably inferior to the 'White Hills,' but recent surveys prove them to be but little below them in grandure.

If the beauty of nature is what the traveller seeks, *here* he finds it in all its primitive grandeur. Here he finds Nature's works in shapes and forms that not only interest and instruct him but wrap him in wonder and astonishmennt.—Three miles from the Village, he finds himself in a beautiful forest, unadorned but by the hand of nature. Three miles more, and he is at the 'top of the Notch,' where on one hand towers the lofty mountain, and on the other expands the 'pond,' of some one hundred acres, whose glassy surface sparkles in the rays of a noonday sun, interrupted only by the pike or a trout, sporting in its native element, or darting away to secure the unwary insect that has exposed itself within his reach. Half a mile further he finds himself at the door of an elegant and richly furnished house of entertainment, called the 'Lafayette House.'—Here he puts up, as a matter of course, where he receives all the attention and luxuries of a city hotel. Near the house he sees a ☞ pointing to the summit of one of those lofty mountains. He cast his upturned eye in the direction and is struck with amasement and wonder! He gazes upon a bold and precipitous mountain, one side of which slopes off gradually, the other is composed of loose craggy rocks, piled one upon the other almost perpendicularly, to the height of many hundred feet, and at that vast height he beholds the features of a human face, standing out in bold relief, as perfect as if formed by art! This is the celebrated 'Profile,' or the 'Old man of the Mountain,' probably one of the most wonderful productions of nature. Directly below is another pond, nearly as large as the other, and known as the 'Old Man's wash basin,' on the bank of which winds the road, which the traveller pursues through scenery of the most wild and grand character, (surpassed by none save that of Switzerland) for four miles, when he finds himself on the brink of the 'Basin,' a round space worn into solid stone the depth of thirty or forty feet, and about the same in diameter, perfectly round and smooth; into it the water from the Old Man's Wash Basin plunges, and, after making several evolutions, escapes at the lower side. Another mile, and he is at what was fomerly called the 'Notch House,' occupied by a family who deprive themselves of all the advantages of a civilized life' and live in this secluded spot, amid the wild beasts of the forest, to entertain the benighted traveller, or point out the curiosities of the mountains. Here he leaves the road and threads his way through bushes and brambles about a half a mile to the 'flume,' a natural canal, cut through the solid rock, and through which the waters pass with gradual and easy descent.

This flume is perhaps seventy or eighty rods long, fifteen or twenty feet wide, and the walls varying from fifty to a hundred feet in height.—The beholder is struck with astonishment, wonder and awe, and involuntarily exclaims, 'How wondrous are thy works, Oh God!' and sinks into insignificance before the sublimity of Nature. Such are some of the curiosities of New Hampshire.

But what readers this Notch of far greater interest is the legend connected with the Old Man's Wash Basin.

It is many years since, but not the less true, that in the vicinity of Boston resided an elderly man, his daughter and an old domestic called Harry, who, when Mr. Morris, from wealth and affluence, was reduced to penury and want, refused to leave him, but chose rather to share his fortune, whatever it might be. Mr. Morris was early in life thrown upon the world a destitute orphan, but by the most strict regard for honesty economy and morality, had risen to wealth, and stood high in the esteem of his fellow men. In his youthful day he married a girl every way worthy of him, and with her husband she ascended from the lower walks of life, to their then exalted station in society, and witnessed the homage paid him by those who a few days before would scarcely speak to the humble mechanic, unless to employ him by way of trade. From this humble stage they advanced by one step after another, till they were looked up to as the most wealthy and respectable family in Boston. No enjoyment is without alloy, and so with them. Mrs Morris for several years had enjoyed but imperfect health. She was aware that she must soon leave this world, but her affections were placed upon another and a better. She knew that the destroyer had fastened upon her in the shape of that dire complaint so prevalent in New England, the consumption, and she knew too, that every day was making more sure the grasp. Death to the mind daily renewed by grace, has no terrors; and daily she renewed her covenant with her maker. She feared not the grave, for she had the hope of immortality beyond it. She had but one wish to live, but one tie that bound her to earth. That was her family; her husband and an only child, a daughter, then on the 'sunny side of sweet sixteen.'' Hannah, as she was called in honor of her parent, had not thus far been brought up under the instruction of this excellent mother, without having impressions stamped upon her heart, never to be effaced. She was a dutiful child, the pride of her parents, and beloved by her associates—endowed by nature with an amiable disposition, and highly cultivated by her parents. When a child she was at times elated by her amusements almost to rudeness, but her mother needed only to look and say, 'Hannah, now remember,' to restore her to silence, or her wonted quiet. Indeed Hannah was not a spoiled child, but one trained up in the way she should go. For some months Mrs Morris had not been able to leave her room, and for some weeks even her bed.—Hannah was her constant attendant. All day would she sit by and converse with her, or read to her, and at night recline her weary limbs upon the same couch, ready at the least moment to anticipate and administer to the wants of the invalid. Every day convinced her that the separation was nearer. And could she give up? Assuredly. She felt that the will of God, and not of self, must be done, and that if he deprived her of her best earthly friend, he would not leave her alone, for he has promised to be a father to the fatherless. She felt, too, that the separation would be but transitory; that they would soon meet where separations are not known. It was the greatest loss she could sustain. But why complain? What was her loss was her mother's gain. The night before Mrs. Morris's death she suffered the most excruciating pain, but not a murmur escaped her. She conversed freely with her husband, daughter and domestics—told them she was about to try the solemn realities of eternity, and urged it upon them, as her last request, to live in the love and fear of God, and prepare themselves a passport to meet her in Heaven; then commending them to the care of him who is able to save, expired without a groan. During the last few days of Mrs Morris's sickness, Mr Morris had appeared more melancholy and depressed than usual, which was attributed to family troubles. The evening after the consignment of the remains of Mrs Morris to the tomb, he called the rest of his family around him, seated upon the sofa, his bible upon the stand, and his spectacles on it as usual. Nothing uncommon was observed in appearance, except a heavy long drawn sigh. Raising his head from his hand, upon which for a moment it had been allowed to rest, in his calm and sedate manner commenced:

'Troubles; it is said, never come singly, and with me the saying is verified. Mrs Morris is dead, and *I am a ruined man.*'

All stared in amazement.

'This holy book,' he continued, 'informs us that riches take to themselves wings and fly away. So it has been with mine I am now without a penny, and to-morrow must leave this house, now the property of another. You, my faithful servants, must serve other, and may they be more faithful masters. I have provided you all with good situations, as you will see by this,' at the same time handing Harry a paper, 'but you, my daughter, God only knows what will become of you.'

'He will not desert us,' said Hannah, who sat absorbed in almost mute despair, 'Has not my dear mother often cautioned us thinking too much of this world's goods? *She* has left us, your property is gone—but are you not left, and is not George yet our friend?'

'I am left, it is true,' said Mr. Morris, 'but I really fear that the rich and aristocratic relatives of George will never consent to his union with the daughter of a beggar.'

'Oh, God forbid!' ejaculated Hannah, but as the mother's oft repeated 'now remember' rang in her ear, she added 'Thy will be done.'

She felt the truth of her father's remark but summoning her fortitude, she inquired,

'What is the extent and cause of this sudden change in your circumstances' father?'

'The extent, he replied, 'is to my utmost farthing, and the cause was merely my befriending Tom Andrews who was in trouble. Wishing to observe the golden rule, I put my name to notes for a large amount, presuming that they would be promptly met, but Tom has not since been seen. The notes fell due three weeks since, and I fear my whole estate will fail of satisfying my creditors. I had anticipated a competency for my declining years and a good portion for you when George was out of his time, but now I am destitute, and to-morrow must leave this our home, and where to go I know not. I have provided for all the servants, but you Hannah—'

His voice failed, tears ran down his cheeks, and he was silent.

'My dear father,' said Hannah, 'do not thus grieve; I am young and healthy, and do not only know how to do many kinds of work, but thank Heaven, have the disposition. You recollected the cottage we called at, with the occupants of which mother was so delighted? Harry was telling the other day that they had removed to New Hampshire, and who knows but we can hire it?

'Perhaps we can rent it, but who will pay?' said Mr Morris.

'I will,' said Hannah. 'Yes, dear father I will pay it. You have been the author of my existence, fed, clothed and educated me, now I will support and cheer you in your declining years.'

'Harry,' said Mr Morris, 'will you step over in the morning and see if Mr Franklin will let me the cottage without the prospect of receiving a cent for it?'

'Most willingly, sir,' said Harry.

'Let us pray,' said Mr Morris.

They all knelt. He commenced his address to the Throne of Grace in a trembling and faltering manner, but as he proceeded, his soul warmed, and ere he arose he was perfectly restored to his wonted calmness, and bidding them good night he left the room.

Hannah retired to her chamber, her heart filled with the most dire forbodings and apprehensions. Her father's remarks concerning George disturbed her more than all else. She had long and ardently loved him, and her affections were not misplaced. 'Yes,' communed she with herself, 'his relatives are rich, haughty and proud, but will they separate us? Oh, if they knew the force of true love, and that we are pledged to one other in the most sacred terms, they would not, nay, could not separate us. Such were her feelings that sleep fled from her eyes, and no longer able to restrain them, she arose and seated herself by the window, where she gave way to them in tears. How long she thus remained absorbed in reflections of the most bitter character, is unknowned: but at length she was aroused by a familiar voice. But a single word was uttered, and yet the voice caused her heart to leap.—'Hannah!' again sounded in her ear, and before she was aware of it she was folded in the arms of her lover. They were soon seated upon the sofa, so recently occupied by Mr. Morris.

'You look pale, George,' said Hannah, 'are you ill.'

'Not ill in body,' he replied, 'but ill at ease in mind. For two weeks past I have known of your father's misfortune, but dared not communicate it to you. You now know the worst and I can no longer delay. My uncle has this day heard of your father's disgrace, as he calls it, and has in the most positive manner, forbid me from seeing you more, or in any way having intercourse with the family. To be short, I feel that without you life would be insurportable, but with you I can bear the frowns of a heartless world. Now if you will accompany me, we will this night bid adieu to our native land, and in some foreign clime travel the journey of life in sweet companionship.

'But my father,' said Hannah.

'He will go with us.'

'No, George, that can never be. He will never consent to be the means of disinheriting and banishing you to distant lands, away from friends and home.'

'Friends and home!' said George. 'I have no friend but you, and where you are there is my home, and will you not go with me?'

'No, George, it would be wrong. Bitter indeed are the thoughts of separation, but more so *to make you miserable for life, and be the daily witness of it.* I have promised to cheer my father through his trouble, and I am confident he would never consent to involve you in difficulties.'

'My God!' said George, 'and is this the result of my last resource? and yet I admire your decision. I am wrong in suggesting such an idea; but forgive me, *Hannah*; my mind is confused and my feelings drive me mad. Your calmness reproaches me; will you pardon me?'

'Did you ever ask in vain?' replied *Hannah.*

'Then may God's blessing ever attend you,' and slipping a miniature into her hand he disappeared.

'When the family assembled at breakfast, Mr. Morris appeared more melancholy than usual.—*Hannah's* swollen eyes and pale cheek showed want of rest and a troubled spirit.

'Well,' said *Harry*, 'Mr Franklin says you may have the use of the cottage, and he is happy to have it in his power to be of any service to you. *He* further says he shall be in town about noon to-day, and will be pleased to convey you both to the cottage.

'Thank him,' sobbed Mr Morris.

'*He* says, for fear of wounding your delicacy, he will not say welcome, but begs that you will pay what, and when, convenient.

About noon Mr Franklin's carriage stopped at the door, and Mr Morris and *Hannah* with heavy hearts, took leave of their native home forever.

They were soon established in their new home which Mr Franklin made as comfortable as possible. They were seating themselves at their first meal, prepared by Mr Franklin's servant, when in came *Harry.*

'Bless me!' exclaimed Mr. Morris, 'I thought you were at Mr. Linton's.'

'No,' said Harry, 'Mr Linton is a good man, but Mr. Morris is a better; and shall I, in the hour of adversity, desert the friend who has been so kind to me? Never. Your fortune is mine, whatever may come.'

Mr. Morris could only utter 'be it so.'

For a few weeks Mr. Morris's time was divided between his daughter at the cottage and his affairs at the town. At the end of that time he had arranged his business to the satisfaction of his creditors, and found himself in possession of a surplus of nearly four hundred dollars.

Every thing being satisfactorily settled at town and idleness being no favorite of his, he purchased a horse and cart, and filled it with what we Yankees call notions, and set off for Vermont in the humble capacity of a pedlar. At that time there was but a narrow pass through the Notch, and for the distance of eleven miles, not a trace of a human being appeared, except the path so narrow and uneven that it was with the utmost difficulty one could get through. But through his course led him, and with the rising of the sun he left the last habitation, and about noon arrived at the 'Profile,' where clearing a space among the leaves, he gave his horse some provender, and seating himself upon a stone, partook of his bread and cheese, washing it down with a draught from the pond, with as good an appetite as when seated at his richly spread table in town. After his horse was sufficiently refreshed he set off again, but it was dark ere he emerged from the wood, and found himself on the spot where now stand the 'Iron-works;' where then a single settler had made a 'pitch,' and where he put up for the night. We need not follow him on his journey. Suffice it, that at the end of two months he returned, having made it so profitable that he continued the business for four years, always passing thro' the Notch, and always dining with The Old Man of the Mountain.

These four years were passed by Hannah and Harry at the cottage, or rather where the cottage had been, for Mr. Morris's success, together with Harry's industry and Hannah's economy, had enabled them not only to purchase the situation, but to erect a neat and commodious dwelling.—Here Hannah spent her time in attending to her household affairs, her garden, and her little village flock. She was endeared to them, and the old and young folks looked upon her as a pattern of innocence and purity.

We must not think that a beautiful amiable girl could pass four years in a country village without suitors, nor that three or four were sufficient to efface from her memory the name of George. Many sought her hand, but as she had no heart to bestow with it, she modestly refused, and kindly assured them that her love was lighted to one now no more, and her father's society was now all she wished or could enjoy. Among others was a Mr. Stow from town. He urged his suit strongly, but received a kind repulse. He renewed his suit, and was again rejected. He repeated the attack, with the same success. She assured him her affections were placed upon one who would ever retain them; that her father's declining years would soon require her undivided care, and as she could not bestow her heart, it would be useless to give her hand, and concluded by begging him to relinquish any further thoughts on the subject. His violent temper would not allow him to receive this in a proper sense, but left her, vowing imprecations of vengeance. Harry often visited town, and never without making inquires for George. For some time Hannah clung to the hope that some future day would restore him, but that hope had long since fled. She was now daily expecting her father, and she intended to urge him to quit his roving life and take his ease. Day after day flew by, and he came not. Never before had he prolonged his stay a single day beyond the appointed time, but now days and weeks rolled by and still he came not.

One evening as she was musing upon her father's protracted stay, a rap at the door announced a visitor. She opened it, and in walked Mr. Stow. He politely informed her that he had called once more to offer her his hand. She expressed her regret that he should ever again resame a subject so repugnant to her feelings.—She had given him her views, which were unchangeable.

'You did give me your views,' said he, 'and if report may be credited, your objections are now removed. Rumor says your father died at a secluded village in New Hampshire, some time since. That being the case, you can have no further objections.'

Hannah, though deeply affected by this sudden announcement, believed it a pretext to suit his purpose, and again assured him it was all useless, and that she would esteem it a great favor if he would say no more on the subject.

'Follow your father, then, heartless one,' said he, at the same time drawing a dirk of enormous dimensions, and rushing towards her, would have buried it in her bosom had not his arm been arrested by an unseen hand, and before he had time to discover the cause of his failure, found himself prostrate on the floor, and Harry brandishing the deadly weapon above his body. He cried for mercy, but Harry was too much exasperated to heed his cries, and would have at once buried it in his heart, but in his turn he found his hand stayed also.

'Mercy,' cried Hannah, 'Harry, you would not murder him. Oh, for mercy's sake, spare him!'

She never appealed to him in vain. He relinquished his hold, and Stow arose to his feet, thanked them for sparing his life, and rushed from the house. That night a splash was heard in the water, like some one falling from the bridge.—Lights and boats were procured, and a man picked up and conveyed to the nearest house. In consequence of the stunning effects caused by striking a stone in his fall, life was nearly extinct. His senses were partially restored, and in the few minutes allowed him, he said his name was Stow, that he had long been attached to Hannah Morris, and had been rejected on the plea that her father required her whole care. In an hour of frenzied excitement he had sworn revenge, and ascertaining the time of his return, had way-laid him in the Notch, and directly under the Profile had murdered him! He then dragged the body into the wood, and hid it among the rocks. His first intention was to get rid of him for the sake of his daughter, but on reflection thought best to possess himself of his horse and cart, and make his way to Canada, but he then thought that probably they might lead to his detection, and he abandoned the idea. He then secured what valuables he could carry about his person, drove the horse to the brink of the pond where the bank was steep and the water deep, loaded the cart with stones, and in he pushed the cart and load to rise no more. He then made his way back to town, and suspicion had been fixed upon him.—He came to the conclusion that that day should decide the fate of both, and if again refused, he would rid the world of both. He ceased to speak—his spirit had fled. Such was the confession of the dying man. The reader is already acquainted with his success.

Hannah's feelings, on the receipt of this horrid disclosure, can better be imagined than described. She then understood Stow's words, 'accompany your father.' She congratulated herself on her escape, but deplored, bitterly deplored, his untimely end. Her father's death weighed down her spirits, but her Maker was not distrusted.

'He has left the perplexities of this life,' said she, 'but he sees my lone and unprotected situation. And oh! my dear, departed mother, if thy spirit is permitted to protect thy daughter, thou also khowest her second bereavement. But why should I mourn? His spirit has gone to join hers and unitedly will they watch over and protect their daughter from the evils and temptations of the world. And soon, I trust, I shall meet them in a world of happiness.'

Harry did not bear his master's death with so much fortitude. He stamped and rayed like a mad man, declaring it his only wish, that he had driven the dirk to the murderer's heart.

'Remember,' said Hannah, 'that God has said thou shalt not kill, and in sparing his life, you have preserved your hands bloodless, and we have discovered the fate of my poor father.'

Next day Harry and Hannah, accompanied by Mr. Franklin, set out for the Notch, to give the remains of Mr. Morris a decent burial. On the third day they arrived at the blood-stained spot. It was a pleasant day, and the Old Man looked pleasantly upon them, as if no bloody tragedy had been enacted within his precinct. They readily discovered the spot where the horse was drowned, but not the least trace of the body could they find. After exploring every nook and corner, and spending several hours in useless search, they were reluctantly compelled to prepare for their return, concluding that the body had been devoured by some of the ferocious beasts that inhabit those vast forests. Some few weeks after her return, Hannah, having fatigued herself in the garden, was seated beneath the branches of her favorite tree. Her thoughts reverted to the loneliness of her situation. She could not forbear calling upon her parents to witness her troubles.

'Unhappy child that I am,' said she, 'without a friend in this wide world! Oh, that I might be allowed to join my beloved parents. But I am alone! My greatest comfort is the belief that my parents are far more happy than they could be here, and that I shall soon be permitted to join them. If I had but a single friend, I could wait with patience. Oh, George, my long lost George, where art thou? Has thy spirit joined those of my parents? Oh that mine was there also.—What a happy meeting! I come, Father, Mother, George, I come.'

'Hannah!' said a voice behind, and turning to see from whence it came,—'George!' was all she could utter. Reason, for a time, forsook its throne, and she, who had borne up under so many afflictions, lay senseless in the arms of her lover! When she awoke to consciousness, she found herself upon her bed, and George administering such remedies as were at hand, and poor old Harry flying round like one void of sense.

'It is George, It is no delusive dream,' said she.

'No,' said George, 'it is no dream, but your own George, and you know not the pleasure I have experienced within the last half hour, to find by your confession that I am not forgotten.'

'Forgotten,' said Hannah, 'do you imagine that woman's love is so treacherous as to forget the object of her affection in four years? Do you suppose that when the female heart is once fixed upon a worthy object, it ever forgets? But oh, George, you know not the days and nights of misery I have experienced on your account.'

'I know it all,' he replied, 'and I come now to retrieve a damaged character, and bind up your bleeding heart. Yes my———'

'Mr. Morris has come, Mr. Morris has come!' cried Harry, rushing into the room, trembling with fright, and doubting whether it was really Mr. Morris or his ghost. A rush of all three to the door followed this announcement, and judge of Hannah's astonishment to meet her murdered father! She did not speak, neither could she again swoon, but warmly embracing, led him to a seat. Some minutes' silence ensued, which was broken by Mr. Morris.

'George,' said he, 'through the remarkable providence of God I find myself here, but how it is that you are here, is more than I can define."

'There is nothing remarkable in that, I assure you, sir,' said George; 'I had but this moment arrived, and was about to make Hannah acquainted with the particulars of my absence, when your arrival was announced.'

'Well,' said Mr. Morris, 'we will waive all explanations until Hannah can get us some refreshments, which I trust she can do readily.'

She waited for no second bidding, but flew to execute his wish. The happy family seated at the board, a blessing craved by Mr. Morris, the conversation naturally turned upon the appearance of his murdered self. He said he knew nothing after receiving the blow for many hours, that when he did awake from his swoon, all was dark and the rain was pouring down in torrents. All was like a confused dream. He tried to rise, but the exertion was too much, and he again swooned. The sun was shining brightly when he again awoke. All was confusion as before, but by degrees consciousness returned, and, summoning all his fortitude, he crawled from among the rocks, and with much difficulty reached the road, where he sank exhausted. After resting a short time, he crawled to the pond, where he slaked his burning thirst, and bathed his aching head. He was aware that he must reach some habitation, or soon perish, and after hours of toil and suffering, reached the spot already mentioned as the sit of the 'Iron, works.' Here he related his story, and after receiving the sympathies of the family and proper restoratives, was placed in bed, from which he arose not until the end of two months. As soon as he was able to leave his bed, he set out, and by easy journeys, had at length arrived home. And now,' said he, 'let us hear your story, George.'

'After I left Hannah, the night before I left town, I went home, collected my clothes, went to the wharf where I found a vessel bound for the West Indies. I secured a passage, and forever left my country, unless enabled by fortune to compete with my proud and haughty uncle. I entered into speculation, regardless of consequences, but fortune smiled propitiously upon me. Every thing in which I engaged, turned to my advantage, and I became what the world calls a rich man. As soon as I felt myself equal with my uncle, I returned, and here I am. I consider myself not only as wealthy as my uncle, but in no respect his inferior. I have purchased your former residence and most of the furniture, and now, sir, with your consent, I am prepared to give you a home, and a home, too, endeared by all the recollections of by gone years. Hannah's consent I received, while she deplored my loss under yonder tree.'

It is only necessary to add, that they soon removed to their former residence, where they were received with heart-felt welcome, and where they lived to enjoy the happiness so richly merited.—They made a present of the cottage to Henry, who, with Mr. Franklin's maid, Dorothy, made an agreeable old couple. Mr Morris lived to see his children respected, and their society courted; and to see his little grand-children expand from infancy to childhood, and many is the time that he has related to them his adventures while peddling. While he lived, he never failed of paying his annual visit to the scene of his murder, as Hannah called it; and, as a matter of course, never failed of dining with the "Old Man of the Mountain."

Foreign News.

Lord John Russell is, of course, to be the new prime minister.

The Duke of Wellington is to remain at the head of the army, without a seat in the Cabinet.

The ambassador from the bay of Tunis arrived in Liverpool last week. Ibrahim Pacha passed through the same town on his way to and from Ireland.

There was a solemn high mass and dirge at St. Mary's Roman catholic chapel, Moorfields, London, on the 26th ultimo, for the repose of the soul of the late Pope.

Austria has refused to accept the proposition of Sardinia for a reference of the commercial difference to the arbitration of a third power.

The gross amount of revenue from the post office in England is four-fifths of what it was under the old system? the increase in the number of letters is already four-fold. When this is increased to four-and-a-half-fold the revenue will be equal to the post office revenue under the old system.

Ireland. An effort is being made in Cork to raise a life annuity of £700 for Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance.

The Limerick Examiner says, "grass is growing on the quays in Waterford, so little business is doing in that city. Our own quays are deserted, the slow progress of the corn bill having paralyzed the provision trade."

Prosecution of the "Nation," Dublin Newspaper. The prosecution instituted by the government against the Nation newspaper, for the publication of a seditious libel, has failed, as the jury were unable to agree upon a virdict, and were consequently discharged. The alleged libel consisted in an article published in the Nation, pointing out the methods by which troops transported by railways might be successfully attacked by insurgent peasants.

Repeal Association. The weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday, the 23d ult. A letter was read from Mr. O'Connell denouncing several of the repeal wardens of Manchester and the neighborhood for 'availing themselves of their situations as wardens to encourage violent and indecent hostility to the decisions of the Catholic bishop,' and desiring the expulsion of J. B. Treanor and —— Finnegan from the association. In the allusion to the dissensions which have recently been manifested amongst the members, Mr. O'Connell says, 'It is manifest that the great majority of the repeal association must exert themselves strenuously to support the association, or the persons to whom I allude will divide its ranks, and finally destroy the association itself. For my poor part, I will not be an idle spectator of such a struggle. 'Tis true that the people may be induced to desert me, but I will never desert the people. I preceive that it is—I will not use the proper term—but will say, most unhandsomely suggested, that, in the event of the whigs coming into power, the repeal cause is to be abandoned, or postponed, or compromised. I utterly deny the assertion. While I live, the repeal cause shall never be abandoned, postponed, or compromised to advance any persons to power, to support any party or faction.

France.—Paris, June 30. All the Parisian newspapers, without exception, have produced at considerable length, the details of the proceedings of Gen. Taylor in Mexico, as well as the last batch of news received by the Britannia, via Liverpool. Taylor's victory over the Mexicans was fully expected, and, indeed such was the confidence in the Ameridan arms, that great surprise was felt at his placing himself in such a position as to permit them to obtain even a temporary advantage over him. Not the shadow of a doubt is felt that he will be able to drub the Mexicans as often as they may please to present themselves before him. It is felt, in fact, that the poor devils have not a chance in their favor; their troops are undisciplined, unclothed, unfed, unpaid—their government is without a sou, and their country in a state of awful anarchy. To carry on a war, then, with such a nation as the United States, is impossible, and the attempt to do it is considered absolute madness.

The intelligence from the United States, by the Hibernia, reached Paris on Tuesday evening, and caused much surprise, if not satisfaction, amongst the journalists. The Paris Presse has the following on the subject:

"The steamer Hibernia has brought us the unexpected intelligence of the conclusion of a treaty which fixes the boundary line of the Oregon territory. The treaty, if not already signed, was as least on the eve of being so, the propositions of the English minister having been accepted by the Senate of Washington. A few days, therefore, were sufficient to solve a difficult and threatening problem, which had baffled for thirty years the efforts of the most skillful diplomatists of England and America. It sufficed only to address a few words to Mr. Pakenham or Mr. Buchanan to settle those rival claims and hostile intentions, which they had previously rendered more difficult to arrange by their subtle logic and violent language.

The chamber of deputies have brought the business to a close, and the chamber of peers will terminate their's in the course of the present week The session will then formally close, and the chamber of deputies be dissolved. The new elections will take place, it is expected, on the first of August. The proceedings in the legislature have been without interest.

The National, in an article on the war between Mexico and the United States, says France ought to endeavor by every means to promote the absorption of Mexico by the United States. This for a journal which is eternally protesting against the absorption of Poland by the three great powers is *un peu fort*, but the *perfide* Albion wishes to maintain the independence of Mexico, and the fact that the *perfide* Albion wishes it, is sufficient in itself to cause the National to oppose it vehemently.

Spain —Madrid, June 24. The dissolution of the cortes, in the course of next month, is confidently expected. Many deputies have already quitted Madrid to take measures for securing their re-election.

Attempts have been made by certain political refugees to create an insurrection at Catalonia, but without success.

Railways are being pushed forward actively and the electric telegraph is to be established to the principal towns, and Madrid to Lisbon.

Ratifications of the commercial treaty between this country and the republic of Venezuela have been exchanged.

The question of the queen's marriage continues to be warmly agitated, but nothing new respecting it has occurred.

Belgium.—Brussels, June 29. Some troubles have taken place at Nieuport, in which about a score of persons were severely wounded. The cause of the disturbance was the refusal of the general commanding the town to permit a literary society to enter it headed by drums and trumpets.

Our ministry still maintains its ground.

Holland.—The Hague, June 28. Fearing that the hostilities between the United States and Mexico may be injurious to Dutch commerce, our government has ordered a naval division to proceed to the U. States, and from thence, if necessary, to the Mexican coast to protect our merchants and their property. The division will set sail from Flushing on the 1st of July. On the same day another division will go to South America, and subsequently to Batavia.

Germany—Berlin, June 28. The evangelical synod, now assembled, has presented an address to the king, thanking him for having convoked it. The king replied with great feeling, and recommended the synod not to confine its deliberations on the state of the church to Prussia alone, but to extend them over the whole of christendom.

The second chamber of Hanover has petitioned against the maintenance of large standing armies, and proposed a great reduction of them within the Germanic confederation. The higher chamber, however, rejected the proceedings of the lower on the subject.

The states of Saxony have been closed. The king promised that publicity in judicial proceedings should, for the future, be acceded, with certain restrictions.

Now that the English parliament has terminated the debates on the corn bill and tariff, the discussions of the Zollverein, as to the amendments in its tariff, will shortly be commenced.

Emigration to the United States is going on most extensively In some places the greater part of the inhabitants of villages have taken their departure, and, in one instance, the people of one village, (in Hesse) young and old, male and female, have gone en masse. The desire for emigration is still raging to such an extent that farmers are selling off their little properties at a loss of from 20 to 25 per cent.

Switzerland.—Geneva, June 26. The cantons are preparing instructions of their deputies at the diet, the proceedings of which promise to be very stormy. The whole country, or nearly so, is in a very agitated state.

Italy.—Milan, June 20 The election of Pope was made with much greater dispatch than was anticipated, having been got over in 48 hours.—None of the foreign cardinals had time to be present The choice of the Conclave fell on Cardinal Nastai-Feretti, who was accordinly proclaimed the 258th successor of St. Peter, under the name of Pius IX. He is one of the youngest cardinals ever elected to the papacy, being only 54 years of age. He possesses a high character for piety, virtue, and talent, and is said to be one of the most liberal and enlightened men of all Italy.

The government of Naples has caused reductions of 15 per cent. to be made on merchandise arriving at Brindes and introduced at Breece, Barri, Fogga, Campo Basso, and Chieli; for other provinces the reduction is 10 per cent. for Naples and Palermo 2 per cent,

Considerable agitation reigns throughout all Italy. The Austrian government is so much in dread of it that it has considerably augmented its forces at Ancona and other places.

Russia.—St. Petersburg, June 17. Notwithstanding the recent success of the Russian arms, the Caucasians are far from being subdued. A new expedition against them is resolved upon, and it is said that the emperor is determined to make a war of extermination.

The prison of Warsaw is to be enlarged, the number of political offenders being increased and still increasing.

There is no doubt, that in consequence of the free trade movement in England, some extensive modifications are to be made in our tariff.

Algiria. Marshal Bugeaud and the Duc d'Aumale arrived at Oran on the 10th, and set out immediately for Djemma Ghazouat. General Gentil returned to Algiers on the 15th, from the valleys of the Isser and Ameuraouas. A convoy from General Randon's division, proceeding from the country of the Sookaras to Bona, with twenty-five sick and wounded, was attacked at Ras-el-Gasseur, by six hundred Arabs, the escort put to flight, and the sick and wounded massacred. Among the latter were three officers, M Noel, captain of Huzzars, M. Castelli, surgeon major, and an Arab named Homaraoui sub-lieutenant of the Spahis. General Randon, on hearing of the occurrence, marched to Ras-el-Gasseur, killed two hundred of the tribe guilty of the massacre, burned all their villages, and captured twelve thousand head of cattle.

New Zealand. The New Zealander of January 24, announces that the two insurgent chiefs Heki and Kawiti, had been so disprited by the capture of their intrenched village, on the 11th January, that they had prevailed on Nene who had acted against them in favor of the British government, to proceed to Hucktand, in order to intercede in their behalf. They threw themselves wholly on the mercy of the governor, and expressed themselves ready to resign their lands, and allow him to dictate the terms on which peace and order should be restored. It was understood that governor Grey would not confiscate their lands, and that a full pardon would be granted.

The Overland Mail from India. Accounts have been received from Bombay to the 20th of May, which contain no news of striking interest The principal point of intelligence relates to the proceedings of the Lahore government, which, on the occasion of a slight disturbance, gave strong proofs of its resolution to put down all attempts at revolt.

John W. Dana. We are very much pleased that our democratic brethren of Maine have selected as their candidate for Governor Hon John W. Dana, of Fryeburg. It was a matter of surprise to us, that one so *little* forth-putting, and so *much* disposed to shrink from the notoriety so many covet, should in the largest and most respectable convention ever held in that state—where, too, there were other, and older candidates be chosen on the first ballot. There is no mistaking such a demonstration as this. The people have spoken *plainly* that his conduct in the important stations he has occupied has met their decided approbation—that they are disposed to continue their favors to one so deserving.

We can bear witness to the justice of the choice of the democrats of the 'star in the East.' From an intimate acquaintance with Mr D. we have derived the most exalted opinion of his qualities, both of head and heart. His private character is unspotted, and his head is the clearest we ever argued against. He has that *clear insight*, that *unusually* strong common sense so indispensable in a statesman, which will always render him a safe officer and popular man.—Were we disposed to compare him to any living person, we should say his political character most resembled that of Silas Wright,—and we shall always look upon his advancement with similar feelings of delight.

We have said more than we otherwise should had not Mr. Dana been, in a manner, one of Vermont's sons His father Hon. Judah Dana, was born and brought up in our sister town of Pomfret—and Mr. D. himself lived here some years. Here too, he has many friends and relatives who have long struggled to make our state what she ought to be. *They, we all* call upon to *illustrate* his doctrines, the faith of his Father's and help redeem Vermont from that thraldom she has so long endured. [Vermont Spirit of the Age.

Captain Libby Acquitted! Mr Haines closed his argument for the Government, (in the Slave case before the U S Court now sitting in this city) at eleven A M yesterday—having occupied three hours. Judge Ware took two hours in his charge to the jury—which was lucid and able. The Court came in at 3 P M, and the jury having agreed, took their seats. The foreman rendered to the virdict not guilty, on both indictments. The Clerk then gave him notice that he was discharged from any further attendance at this court, and might go without day. Having been congratulated, by his friends, and received a most hearty and prolonged shake of the hand form Gen. Fessenden, he left the court house a free man!

Thus has ended these tedious trials. The first occupied eight days, the second, just closed, occupied six days. They have been trials which have drawn out much legal talent, and tried the patience of Judge, Jury, and council severely. We congratulate Capt. L. on the honorable acquital to which he has arrived [Argus.

For England. Among the number that went out in the Britannia to attend the World's Convention, we recognize the names of Rev. Dr. Peck, of New York; Dr. Roberts, of Baltimore; George Webster, of Maine; Mr Passavant, of Pittsburg; President Emery, of Dickinson College, Professor Caldwell, of the same institution, and Comfort Tiffany, Esq., of Baltimore.—Sir Allan McNab, Speaker of the Canada House of Assembly, and daughter, and William L. Garrison, of Boston, are also passengers.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 28, 1846.

ELECTION——MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. DANA.

Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of the Towns and Plantations in the Oxford portion of the 1st Congressional District are requested to meet in Convention, by their Delegates, at LOVELL VILLAGE, on *Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of August next*, at ten o'clock A. M., to select a candidate to be supported by the Democracy of said District to the next Congress.

Towns and Plantations having fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate each; over fifty and less than one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and less than two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty, four. *Per Order of the Committee.*

July 17, 1846.

Oxford Senatorial, County, and District Conventions.

A Convention of the Democratic Republicans of Oxford Senatorial District will be held, by their Delegates, at the COURT HOUSE in PARIS, on *Thursday, the Twentieth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.*, for the purpose of selectecting three candidates for the State Senate to be supported at the ensuing election.

Also—A Convention of the Democratic Republicans of the County of Oxford will be holden on the same day and at the same place, *at two o'clock P. M.*, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the several County Offices that are to be elected by the people.

Also—A Convention of the Democratic Republicans of the Eastern Registry District will be held on the same day and at the same place, *at three o'clock P. M.*, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Register of Deeds in said District.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate; over fifty and less than one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and less than two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred, five Delegates.

By Order of the County Committee.

July 18, 1846.

THE TARIFF—ARTIFICIAL OPINION—A PANIC IN PROSPECT.

From present indications an artificial panic is in rapid progress of manufacture at Washington, to be sent out through the country and thence to be returned in increased volume, with a view to frighten Democratic members of Congress from their "propriety" and their principles, and to procrastinate, for a few months, the sure downfall of the thrice-condemned Tariff of 1842.

The remonstrance, presented by Mr. Webster, signed "by every importer of dry goods in Boston, against the proposed modification of the present Tariff," (tho' it is said but forty-eight firms signed it,) is a part of the stock in trade. A large deputation has gone on from Boston, from the principal manufacturers and agents, to show cause why high duties should make low prices, and to contribute, from their practical knowledge, to the efficiency of the proposed panic.—What is perhaps a good joke, but rather a characteristic of the protectionists, is an attempt recently made by a member of this delegation, to enter as models, and therefore free of duty, the English machinery for a new mill,—thus depriving the American machinist of that protection which they claim for themselves.—And grave and dignified Senators attack the bill in co-operation, manifestly to create alarm and pave the way for panic among the people. "Honest John Davis," Senator from Massachusetts, stated in terms, a few days since, that the Democratic party and the Administration "were aiming to uproot and destroy the domestic industry of the country!" He went further and elaborately compared the present bill to that British legislation which forbade by law, our colonial forefathers to make their own hats, and which abated, as a nuisance, an iron rolling-mill wherever it could be found! Now, we ask candid men whether the spirit which will make such a comparison, in grave and serious argument, will not get up a panic whenever and however it can be raised.

It has so happened that the Democratic party, almost from the commencement of the government, has found itself struggling with privileged interests and classes, which have always enjoyed one immense advantage in the contest—a complete organization—namely: rendering a simultaneous and co-operating effort upon the public mind in any direction natural and easy.—These class interests find their center of operations in the large cities. Everywhere among them there is co-operation, communication, mutual intelligence.—Is the public mind to be acted on? Is Congress to be influenced? These interests can shout at a moment as with one voice, and strike on the instant as with one arm. Out of this state of things has grown a system of "*tactics*." We have seen a great deal of them in past times, and when we see the beginning of the same things *now*, its origin and character is recognised in a moment.

Not a single important measure of reform has the Democratic party brought forward within the past twenty years, which has not been assailed by precisely the same weapons. From the centers of incorporated wealth, the cry has gone forth to raise a storm throughout the land. Derangement, convulsion, bankruptcy, ruin has been the watchword and reply. The whole business interests of the land have been falsely represented as rallying to the rescue, and a clamor has been raised loud enough indeed to represent their united voice.

Every man can remember manifold instances of this. When General Jackson avowed his objections to the recharter of the national bank, the bank capitalists rose in mass, and, rushing to Washington, stunned and bewildered Congress with their long drawn and varied howl of complaint.

When the same fearless statesman determined to rescue the public moneys from the grasp of a corrupt and corrupting banking institution, who does not remember the "tactics" of that party? Proclamation went forth from the temples of the money changers that we were "in the midst of revolution," and that there was "no Sabbath in revolutionary times." The tables of Congress groaned with petition and remonstrance. The country was filled with the clamor of the bank partizens. No measure so heinous as not to be thought of in the madness of the moment; and the bank newspapers threw out dark hints, that if need be, armed men should march to Washington, and save the great business interests of the country! And yet all this outcry was the short-lived buzz of a clique! The country was sound. The bank is dead and buried, and Mr. Webster, within ten years of its demise, pronounced it an "obsolete idea!" But the bank knew the "tactics," and had unusual facilities to play them fully. What piles of petitions it could pour in upon Congress in a single day! What bales of remonstrances! What presses it could subsidize, and what eloquence did the vast variety and expansion of its interests enable it to rally to its defence! And yet the hand of death was upon it all the while! The people did not want it, and would have none of it;—and, all predictions to the contrary notwithstanding, they have not found themselves ruined, now that it has passed away.

A few months will demonstrate that the Tariff of 1842—a branch of the same general system of privilege and class legislation—may be spared just as well as the "obsolete" bank of the United State. But first, we must endure some of the old "tactics."

The panic which is now in process of manufacture against the Tariff bill, will doubtless present itself in very respectable force, and will, perhaps, produce a very considerable sensation. It has all the elements of an effective temporary activity. Its means are abundant; its motives quite intelligible; and its purposes altogether definite. The lords of the shuttle and the loom have been making fat dividends. A small percentage on these is a good round sum, and can be spared easily. Some thirty thousand dollars was wanted to build and fill up, in Washington, a great show house for the protective interests, and to pay all the expenses of transportation, and exhibition, and travel, and the sum was forthcoming without delay. If lavish expenditures can stop Tariff reform, it will not be grudged. When a system has been builded up, and is in full operation, and levies on the community an indirect tax of some fifty or sixty millions of dollars, (as the Secretary of the Treasury calculates,) in the shape of high prices, paid into the pockets of those who control particular branches of industry, it is quite evident that both the means, the motives and the purposes of panic-making on a large scale are at hand, whenever such a system is threatened with extinction or modification.

THE INQUISITION.

The want of room in to-day's paper obliges us to defer the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last. The statements of the individual members of the Committee, made before the House, we wish to give in full to our readers. The Age, in commenting upon these unparalleled proceedings, says the Whigs have a two-fold object to accomplish. The first, to *discipline* and *punish* those Whigs who balted the nomination of their caucus.—For this they desire a committee for the purpose of exposing them and driving them out of their party, or from mere revenge to make them swear falsely—to compel them to commit the crime of moral perjury.

Their second object is to make some little political capital for the coming election. Both these facts have been avowed and admitted on many occasions by leading Whigs of the House. As to the miserable pretence that this investigation can effect the election of Senator, *they are all compelled to admit, both in the House and out of it, that the discussion or investigation can have no possible effect upon it.* Why then this reckless waste of the time of the Legislature and the money of the people? Do those men think that the people of Maine will be satisfied to have their money squandered in disciplining the federal party and *fishing for political capital?* Do they think that the people are so blind that they can be gulled by the miserable, false and scandalous cry of fraud which a few political demagogues have raised against a committee of as honest and intelligent men as the State affords, in the face of the clear and satisfactory statements of that committee? If they expect such a result we can assure them that they will be most woefully mistaken. No man can read the clear and candid explanation of Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee, and his colleagues, including Mr. Keene of the Whig party and Mr. Edgcomb of the Liberty party, without being convinced not only that the count and report was an honest one, but that it was an accurate one also. Every vote was not only counted many times, but counted by at least two, and most of them by three or more individuals, and the result of these several countings most carefully and accurately examined and compared. After this explanation of the committee, the pretence of mistake is ridiculous—the charge of fraud execrable and base.

Mr Evans, in his late tariff speech said:—Mr President, this is undoubtedly the last time that I shall ever trespass on the indulgence of the Senate in a speech upon this subject. The period of my service in public counsels is drawing rapidly to a close and if my wishes or interests had been consulted, would have closed long before this time.

John Smith has said many good things, among the rest, that a newspaper is like a wife, because every man ought to have one of his own.

LEGISLATIVE SYNOPSIS.

THURSDAY, July 16.

In Senate—Passed to be enacted—Bills to unite the Boston and Maine Rail Road Extension Company with the Boston and Maine Rail Road; in addition to an act to incorporate the Kennebec and Portland Rail Road Company; to incorporate the Sebago and Long Pond Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Hodgdon called up the Bill relating to Bowling Alleys. He moved to amend the bill by striking out the title and inserting an act additional to an act to incorporate the City of Portland—and further to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a new bill which provides that the city government of Portland may prohibit the creation of alleys therein, or impose such restrictions upon them as may be judged necessary.

Mr Hastings opposed the amendments, because he desired that other towns should be protected in respect to Bowling Alleys as well as the city of Portland

The amendments were adopted. Mr Hastings moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report the same in a new draft The motion was opposed by Mr Hodgdon, and lost—8 to 14. The bill then passed to be engrossed, as amended, 11 to 5.

Mr Bellamy called up the Bill to establish a Board of Education in this State, The amendment proposed by Mr Dunn, and the question, was on the passage of the bill to be engrossed. Mr Allen addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill Mr Bellamy followed in a few remarks in favor of the bill. Mr Barrett proposed to amend so as to regulate the pay of the members of the Board at $1,50 per day—lost. Mr Barrett proposed further to amend by providing that the number of the superintending school committee who shall constitute the county meetings for the choice of the Board of Education, shall not exceed three for each town—lost Mr Bursley proposed to amend by reducing the salary of the Secretary of the Board from $1000 to $700—lost. Mr Hastings proposed to amend by reducing the salary of the Secretary to $300—lost. Mr. Porter, of Somerset, proposed to amend by providing that the Board shall hold its meetings at Waterville instead of Augusta—lost. Mr Gore proposed to amend by providing that the Board shall be elected by conventions held in each Congressional District instead of each county—lost. The question then returning on the passage of the bill to be engrossed, Mr Knowlton addressed the Senate at length in its favor, and in reply to Mr. Allen. Mr Barrett proposed to amend by reducing the salary of the Secretary of the Board to $800—lost. Mr Hastings said he should be compelled to vote against the bill, because he believed the Board was made too large and the salary of the Secretary too high. He should be in favor of the bill if it was amended in these particulars Mr. Gore moved to lay the bill on the table—lost. The yeas and nays were then taken, and the bill passed to be engrossed, 20 to 8.

Mr Dunn, by leave, laid on the table, a Bill ordering the removal of the seat of government to Portland, which was once read and to-morrow assigned.

In the House—Nothing of interest except the election of U. S. Senator, the result of which was given in our last number.

FRIDAY, July 17

In Senate—Bill additional to an act providing for the election of Representatives to Congress (providing for election by plurality of votes on second trial) was considered, and so amended as to provide for election on the first trial, and then passed to be engrossed.

The bill to amend the 160 chapter of the Revised Statutes, (relating to the disinterment of human bodies) was debated, and finally indefinitely postponed.

Bill additional to chapter 25 of the Revised Statutes, and Bill ordering the removal of the seat of Government were laid on the table.

Resolve in favor of Plantation Letter A., No. 2, in the County of Oxford, was once read and to-morrow assigned.

In the House—On motion of Mr Levensaler an order was passed appointing Messrs Levensaler, Otis and Hersey, with such as the Senate may join, to visit the State Prison and inspect its affairs, with power to examine witnesses, and call for books, papers, &c.

SATURDAY, July 18.

In Senate—Resolve in favor of Plantation Letter A., No. 2, Oxford County, was passed to be engrossed.

The order in relation to an investigation into the affairs of the State Prison, was called up, and indefinitely postponed. Subsequently, Mr Knowlton moved a reconsideration of the vote, the motion prevailed, and the order passed. Messrs. Gore, Knowlton, and Mason, were joined to the Committee.

In the House—Bill additional to an act providing for the choice of Representatives to Congress, was read and Thursday next assigned.

The bill to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks was taken up and Wednesday next assigned for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Barnes the Committee on Finance was directed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating and making provision for the distribution of the annual school fund accruing the present year, that the same may be distributed in the month of Feb next

On motion of Mr. Chadwick, the Committee on Finance was directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Treasurer of State to invest a portion of the money now in the Treasury in undoubted State, city, or United States stocks, if the same can be made on terms that in his opinion will be for the interest of the State.

Bill to amend the 160 chapter of the Revised Statutes relative to the disinterment of human dead bodies, was received from the Senate indefinitely postponed. The House refused to concur, yeas 25, nays 85. The bill was then passed to be enacted.

Bill relative to Bowling Alleys was amended and passed in concurrence.

Bill to establish a Board of Education was read the third time. Mr Friend, of Etna, moved to amend the same so that the Board should meet at Portland instead of Augusta. The same gentleman also submitted other amendments, one reducing the proposed salary of the Secretary from $1000 to $400. The bill was then laid on the table and Tuesday next assigned—on motion of Mr. Hayden.

MONDAY, July 20.

In Senate—Order from the House, directing the Committee on License Laws to report the whole number of petitioners for an alteration of said laws, was passed in concurrence.

Bill to amend chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes, came from the House, that body non-concurring the Senate in its indefinite postponement, and passing the same to be engrossed. Mr. Gore said he desired time to present a new bill, which he hoped would meet the approbation of the Senate, and, on his motion, the subject was laid on the table.

Bill to incorporate the Maine Baptist Education Society, was passed to be enacted.

In the House—Finally passed, Bills, additional to incorporate the city of Portland—making further provisions for costs in cases of usury—in relation to fugitives from justice—resolve making an appropriation for the repair of the Canada road.

TUESDAY, July 21.

In Senate—Mr Dunn called up the bill ordering the removal of the seat of Government. [The bill provides that after the 1st Dec. next, the seat of Government shall be removed from Augusta to Portland, provided the city of Portland shall furnish the State with public buildings more suitable than the present State House.] The bill was referred to a special committee of the Senate, consisting of Messrs Bellamy, Thompson and Thurston.

Mr. Knowlton, by leave, laid on the table a series of Resolves, approving of the course of the U. S. Government, in relation to the war with Mexico, and commendatory of the bravery of the American Army in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. The resolves were once read and to-morrow assigned.

Resolve in favor of certain non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war and the widows of deceased officers and soldiers, was called up, the question pending being Mr Dunn's motion to amend by striking out that portion of the resolve relating to widows. Mr D. withdrew his amendment, and proposed, in lieu thereof, to amend by providing that widows, to be entitled to the benefits of the resolve, must have been married to a revolutionary soldier prior to the year 1794.—The amendment was adopted. The yeas were 15, nays 9, and the resolve passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr Pillsbury, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a Resolve providing for an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the choice of Representatives to the Legislature. [The Resolve provides for an election by a plurality of votes after the second trial] Mr. Bronson proposed to amend the Resolve so as to provide for an election by a plurality of votes on the first trial, and spoke at length in its favor. Mr Dunn opposed the adoption of the amendment. He doubted the propriety of any change from the majority system as provided by the Constitution. After some further remarks by Mr Bronson, it was moved to lay the subject on the table, and the motion prevailed.

In the House—Bill to establish a Board of Education was taken up. Mr Barnes spoke briefly in favor of its passage. Mr Levensaler expressed himself favorably to the passage of the bill, but thought the salary ($1000) too high, it the duties of the office should be left undefined. He subsequently offered an amendment more definitely prescribing the duties of the Secretary, which was adopted. And also an amendment providing that the salary should be in full for all expenses, which was also adopted. Several amendments were offered by different gentlemen all of which failed. Among them was one offered by Mr Cotter, of Nobleborough, to fix the salary of members at $2 per day. And one by Mr. Norcross, of Charleston, providing that no minister of the gospel should be eligible to the office of Secretary. The bill was passed to be engrossed, yeas 112, nays 11.

Mr. Paine, of Bangor, introduced the following order:

Ordered, That a Committee be raised to inquire whether the votes of the House on Thursday, the 16th instant for a Senator of this State in the Congress of the United States for *six years* from the 4th of March next, were correctly sorted, counted and reported; with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr Paine said he had presented the order upon the written statements of members of the House relative to their own votes One member declares that on the first ballot he gave his vote for Wm. P. Fessenden, and that no such vote had been returned by the Committee. It was also stated by 53 members that, on the first balloting, they gave their votes for George Evans, but only 52 votes were returned by the Committee. Immediately after taking the first ballot the House was returned, and there were 148 members reported present. 147 was the probable number present, but the Committee made report of but 141 ballots. In regard to the second ballot 54 members declared they voted for Mr Evans, but the Committee reported but 53—the return of the House represented 146 members to be present, but the report of the Committee included 143. In regard to the *third* and last ballot, there were more numerous errors alledged. On this ballot, George Evans was reported to have received but 49 ballots, and yet fifty-three members of the House had made written statements that they each voted for Mr. Evans And it was also in evidence that one vote, given for Wm P Fessenden, was not counted at all, or was included in those reported as having been given for another In this ballot the return of the House, and the number of votes reported, corresponded being 145—of which 73 were necessary for a choice.—Mr. Bradbury was reported to have received 77. Now if the individual statements of the members to which he had alluded, were true, then these five votes should be deducted from the number returned to him, which would prevent a choice.

Mr Levensaler, of Thomaston, said that the order was a singular one, and proposed a novel course of action.—According to his reading of this affair, it was but a new mode of party dealing. Soon after the result of the last balloting for Senator, the question was put to each member of that party—'For whom did you vote to-day, Sir?'—and a paper circulated in which each one was required to declare, in writing, the name of the person for whom his secret ballot had been given. Now if this did not amount to a breach of the privilege of the members of the House, Mr L. would like to be informed. He said the order was based on an allegation of fraud and asked for power to call for persons and papers. What papers could be called for, that were not in the possession of the House and familiar to every member? What persons was it desirable to summon? Were certain persons from out of doors to be called in here—persons who had been officious in concocting plans of action and in obtaining pledges before election with a view to defeat it? And were these instruments to be called in, in order to browbeat recreant members of a political party, and expose them to the lash of their indignant friends? He would repeat, the order was a breach of the privileges of the members of the House, and it was due to its dignity that it be resisted.

Mr. Sturdivant moved to lay the order on the table, but subsequently withdrew it.

Further debate was had, in which several members participated, but for which we have not room, when

Mr Edgecomb, of Vienna, said that as the conduct of the Committee that had counted the votes had been questioned, and as members of the Committee were desirous of being heard, and as the present time would not admit, he would move an adjournment. The motion prevailed.

A man blown to atoms. The St. Louis New Era states that, as the steamer Omega was descending the Missouri river, and about to land at Cape Girardeau on the 4th inst, a swivel which she had on board firing, prematurely went off, and blew a deck hand belonging to the boat overboard His body was supposed to have been literally shattered to fragments, from the fact that one of his thumbs was subsequently found on the deck of the boat, as nicely separated from the hand as if it had been done with a knife.—Nothing was seen of the body after the discharge.

A high handed and singular outrage. An outrage of the most atrocious and revolting kind occurred in the town of West Monroe, Oswego county, on Saturday night, the 4th inst. Four individuals disguised by blacking their faces and putting on an unusual dress, broke into the dwelling of a resident of that place, and proceeded with a light to the bedroom, which was occupied by the man and his wife, stripped down the bed clothes from them, and deliberately proceeded to tar and feather the man's wife. During the time, one of the four individuals stood over the man, and threatened him instant death if he offered any resistance or made any noise.—After going through with the tar and feathering, they fled, and one of them was tracked to a public house in the vicinity—on reaching which the doors were found bolted, and every thing as quiet as if the occupant was and had been enjoying the usual rest of the night. On being aroused by the thumping on the door, he made complaint at being disturbed at that unusual hour of the night when it was discovered that he had forgotten to wash his face, it being covered with black. He was arrested and recognized by the woman as being one who aided in administering the tar and feathers. Two other individuals have also been arrested, and were last week undergoing an examination. The prospect is that the whole four will be brought to answer for this high handed and singular outrage. [Syracuse Star.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS. Some complaints have been made about the tardiness of our military arrangements. We undertake to say, that there is no just foundation for them.—On the contrary, the utmost energy has been displayed in making the necessary preparations.—No appropriations were made by Congress for carrying on the war until about the middle of May—and then it was impossible for the War Department to foresee the whole extent and character of the arrangements which might be necessary for 'carrying the war into Africa.' As soon, however, as the great events on the Rio Grande began to develope the plan of operations, the Quartermaster's Department devoted all its energies to procuring of transportation for the troops

We have called at the Quartermaster's office to-day to obtain information, and General Jesup was polite enough to lay open his past arrangements before us. We are satisfied from his specifications, that he has spared no pains in obtaining the necessary boats from all directions. We shall not enumerate all the various sources of supply to which he has addressed himself. We will confine ourselves to the following details:

Among the letters which he has received is one from Col. Thomas F Hunt, from New Orleans, July 3. He reports that he has purchased steamers Undine, for 13,000; Troy, 6000; J. E Roberts, 9000, the 13th June; the Brownville, for 9000, the 15th June; the steam schr. James Gage, for 18,000, on the 19th; Hatchee Eagle, 1st July, for 5000. All have been despatched to the Rio Grande, except the last—she detained for repairs deemed necessary. Undine and James Gage have been coppered and otherwise repaired The James Gage is a good seaboat, and suited for lightering vessels at sea, &c. The Undine sent temporarily to La Buca. Has chartered steamer Big Hatchee, the Warren, the Exchanged and the W A Mercer, which have also departed from Brazos Santiago.' [Union.

Interesting report. We have not received any papers from New Orleans by the two last southern mails. The following letter to an officer of the government gives the last reports from that quarter:—

"*New Orleans, July* 11, 1 1-2 *P. M.*—This moment the United States cutter M'Lane, four days from Havana, brings the important news, that on the 7th inst. Generals Santa Ana and Almonte left Havana in a British brig of war for Vera Cruz." [Union.

Latest from Point Isabel. The steamer Telegraph arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst. from Point Isabel, with dates to the 10th. The advices from the army are without general interest. The steamer Telegraph has been purchased by government for $26,000

The Mormons. The Warsaw Signal says, by intelligence from the Indian country, the Mormons are intermarrying with the Indians, and by their acts have aroused the suspicions of the government agent, who has reported the matter to the department at Washington. The Signal also states that a Mormon who had stolen a yoke of oxen from a settler on the new purchase, was overtaken with the plunder attached to his wagon and killed in a contest with the owner.

MAJOR PAYNE, of the army, who arrived at Washington a few days ago from the Rio Grande presented to the President of the United States a number of Mexican flags, the trophies of victory. Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Walker, and about twenty other ladies, graced the assemblage. Major Payne was on crutches: and as he handed the flags one by one to the President, made explanations as to how they were taken, etc. The President seemed to be delighted, and asked many questions, which were promptly answered by the crippled soldier. One canister shot, made of copper, was exhibited.

A beardless boy, about 14 years of age, with a bible in his hand, has been proclaiming 'Woe to the inhabitants of New York,' and preaching the Miller doctrine of the end of the world being near. He was evidently deranged, and doubtless his insanity was caused by lectures on Millerism.

On the 2d, a man was found in Red river, near the foot of the raft, wounded in several places. He had on his person a leathern belt with "Geo. Long, U. S. A., 3d Reg't," marked on it. In an under belt on his person there was found $207.

Extraordinary mortality. The report of the city inspector of New York, for the week commencing on the 12th and ending on the 18th of the present month, exibits the extrordinary number of four hundred and twenty-five deaths.

Freshet on the Roanoke.—The last Petersburg Intelligencer states that there has been anothe freshet on the Roanoke, which covers all the young corn planted since the preceding fre h t. It is estimated that 100,000 barrels of corn were destroyed on the Roanoke by the first overflow.

Aroostook County Convention met at Houlton on the 4th, and nominated Jonas Drury for Co. Commissioner, I W Tabor for Co. Attorney and L. Pierce for Treasurer.

Elihu Burritt is likely to become quite a lion in England, judging from some of the English papers which announce his arrival. There is a 'smart sprinkling' of humbug about Burritt, and if some of our friends over the pond get a little taken in, it may do something towards discharging our immense indebtedness to them in that department. [Springfield Gazette.

There were 887 arrivals at Saratoga by railroad from the 1st to the 7th inst.

MARRIED.

In Wayne, Mr. James M. Wing to Miss Mary Bowles, both of Winthrop.

In Portland, Mr. Edward Shields, Jr. to Miss Mary Ann Quinn, both of Portland.

DIED.

In Letter B., 10th inst., Mr. James Goud, aged 85 years, 11 months and 11 days.

Mr. Goud was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army and for several years a mariner. He was a man of remarkable strong constitution. He was very industrious, and a man of the strictest probity, wishing in all things to deal with others as he would that others should deal with him. He delighted in searching the word of truth; manifested strong faith in the covenant, and in the atonement of Christ; and, in his last moments, great composure of mind, great strength of memory; and when asked if he was willing to die, answered I am willing. Just before his death he sung the following lines:

Hark, hark, my Lord and Master calls me,
All is well! all is well!
I soon shall see his face in glory,
All is well! all is well!

Farewell my friends, adieu, adieu,
I can no longer stay with you—
My glittering crown appears in view,
All is well! all is well!

Thus he lived to good old age, and came down to the grave, like a shock of corn fully ripe.—COMM.

In Bethel, widow Mary Bean, aged 91.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

JOSIAH WOOD,

late of Porter, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing June 23d, 1846, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and, that we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of Col John Moulton, in Porter, in said County of Oxford, on Monday, the fifth day of Oct., on Monday, the second day of November, and on Monday, the seventh day of December, 1846, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

Dated this 4th day of July, A. D. 1846.

DAVID COLCORD,
12 CHARLES NUTTER.

Treasurer's Notice,—Hanover.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Hanover, formerly part of Bethel, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town, for the years 1844 and 1845, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by Solomon J. Hayward, Collector of said town for the years 1844 and 1845, and the following are the sums which remain unpaid, viz.

State, Town, and County Tax for 1845.

	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Name unknown, or part of Stephen Bartlett's farm	7 1/3	$200	$2,75
1845 do do do	7 1/3	200	1,60

Delinquent Highway Tax for 1845.

Name unknown, or part of Stephen Bartlett's farm	7 1/3	200	1,70

JOEL HOWE, Treasurer of Hanover.

Hanover, July 6, 1846 12

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

At the District Court, Western District, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1846.—

AMERICA WHITE *v.* FRANCIS B. WHITE, in a Plea of the case—For that the said Francis, at Dixfield, on the day of the purchase of this Writ, being indebted to the Plaintiff in the sum of two hundred dollars and three cents, according to the account annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised the Plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand; yet the said Defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same to the Plaintiff; but neglects and refuses so to do, to the damage of the said Plaintiff (as he says) the sum of three hundred dollars.

IN the above action it is Ordered, That the Plaintiff cause the Defendant to be notified of the pendency of this suit by publishing in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris in said County of Oxford, an attested copy of this Writ and Order of Court thereon, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1846, that he may then and there appear in said Court and shew cause, if any he has, why judgment in said action should not be rendered against him and Execution issue accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.
(3w11) Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

At a District Court, Western District, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1846.

TO the Hon. Justice of the Western District Court to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1846, EMELINE M HARRINGTON, of Livermore in said County, wife of Isaac Harrington, late Emeline Merrill of said Livermore, respectfully represents that she is seized as an heir with others, to wit, Ambrose Merrill of Hallowell, Jefferson Merrill of Damariscotta, Mary Ann now wife of William O Nichols, now resident in Massachusetts, William C Merrill of Livermore, Eliza Merrill of East Livermore, George Merrill of Winthrop, and Hannah Merrill of Hallowell, in the real Estate whereof Jonathan Merrill, late of Livermore, died seized and possessed, an inventory whereof has been returned into the Probate Office of the County of Oxford; that her portion of the same is one eighth of said real Estate; which she is desirous of holding and possessing in severalty. She therefore prays that a warrant may be granted to three or more suitable persons as Commissioners, authorizing them to make a division of said Estate, and set off to her her proportion of the same.

EMELINE M. HARRINGTON.

Livermore, May 27, 1846.

ON the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, That the Petitioner cause the other heirs, named in her said Petition, and all other persons interested therein, to be notified of the pendency of this Petition, by publishing in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, an attested copy of this Petition and Order of Court theron, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1846, that they may then and there in said Court appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted, and division of said Estate made accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.
(11) Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

BY virtue of an Execution I shall sell at public Auction at the Office of Elbridge Gerry, Esq., in Waterford, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,—

All the right which Robert Haskins has in equity to redeem the Farm formerly owned by David Stone, and now occupied by Amos Noble, in Waterford, which was mortgaged, by said Robert Haskins, to Jacob Hazen, as will appear by Oxford County Records.

JOHN O GERRY, Deputy Sheriff.

Waterford, July 11th, 1846. 3w11

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—July 7th, 1846.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Saturday, the eighth day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Jefferson Coolidge, in Livermore—

All the right, title and interest in equity, of redemption, which JOHN PETERSON, of said Livermore, has, and which he had, at the time of the service of the original Writ, in and to the Farm on which he now lives, situated in Livermore and Canton in said County, containing one hundred acres, more or less, the same being under mortgage to David Hinkley by deed dated the 12th day of September, A D. 1839, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 57, Pages 273 and 274, to which reference may be had.—The balance due said Hinkley and on said Mortgage being about five hundred dollars exclusive of interest.

Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

(10) JOHN MONROE, Jr., Dept. Sheriff.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

EPHRAIM ROWE,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, *hereby* give notice that six months are allowed to the said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts; and that we will attend to the duties of said appointment at the Counting-room over the Store of Kimball & Crocker, on Bethel Hill, on the last Monday of August, and the third Monday of December, 1846, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

SETH B NEWELL,
TIMOTHY CHAPMAN

Bethel, July 11, 1846. 3w11

The subscriber hereby give public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

AMOS FULLER,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOSIAH DUDLEY.

June 23, 1846. 10

Treasurer's Notice,—*Paris.*

NOTICE is hereby given to Resident and Non-Resident Proprietors and Owners of Real Estate in the town of Paris, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the following described Real Estate is taxed in the Bills of assessment committed to Joseph H King to collect for the year 1842. The same was duly advertised in 1844, as the law directs, and the following sums remain due and unpaid and the space of four years has expired since the date of said assessment. And unless said taxes together with all costs are paid within five years from the date of the assessment above mentioned said Real Estate will be forfeited to said town of Paris

Names of Residents.	*Tax due.*
Cloudman, Solomon	95
Cushman, Ebenezer	64
Durell, Samuel J., for house,	65
Warren, Abijah	93

Non-Residents.	*Lot.*	*Range*	*Acres.*	*Value.*	
Unknown. E. part	22	8	63	239	2,3
Fuller, Alden	15	5	9	50	45
Unknown. N. part	29	7	10	60	54
Young, Wm. N. W. part	11	1	19	95	86
Unknown,	27	6	1	56	77
do	28	1	100	230	2,07

Delinquent Highway Tax for 1841.

Dunham, Sam'l, heirs of	27	7	10	60	49
Unk. Asa Dunham stand,	27	6	1	86	73
Fuller, Alden	15	5	9	50	43

JOSEPH G. COLE, *Treasurer of Paris for* 1846.
Paris, July 18, 1846. 3w11
(Age copy.)

Dr. Wood's
SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY
BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency*, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and a *general prostration of the system.* At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1844.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the justly celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared. N. B. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skillful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certicate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞ Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

July 21, 1846. 9eiowamdecow51

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

EDWARD REILLY,
TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Dennen, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

☞ All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published

*** Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls.

South Paris, June, 1846. tf 8

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale a large and general assortment of Books and Stationery, among which are all the SCHOOL BOOKS in common use for Schools and Academies, such as Grammars, Arithmetic, Algebra, History, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., &c.

ALSO—A prime assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

from which Public, Social, Sunday School, and Private Libraries can be supplied on reasonable terms, and of a character to suit the various tastes and wishes of the reading community generally.

Large Quarto, Duodecimo, and Pocket Bibles; Testaments, Hymn-Books; paper, ink, quills, steel pens, wafers, paper-folders, sand-boxes, seals, &c.

A good variety of **BLANKS,**

such as Warrantee, Quitclaim, Mortgage, Administrator's, Collector's and Guardian's Deeds. Sheriff's Receipts, Sheriff's Returns, Executions, Writs, and many others that are in common use.

—ALSO—

PAPER HANGINGS,

of different figures, qualities and prices to suit customers.

Glass Ware, Maps of the State of Maine, and many other articles, too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement. For further particulars, Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, or enquire of BENJ. WALTON.

Paris-Hill, May 5th, 1846. 0 52

P. S. The subscriber hereby tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers and the public generally for a generous share of patronage, and humbly solicits a continuation of such favors, except a very few individuals, whose aim it is to run in debt and never pay—such cases are respectfully invited to call somewhere else. B W.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, ME, July 1, 1846.

ALBEE, OTIS A. Esq—Berry, Harvey—Bent, Wm. Brown, Col Reuben P.—Clark, E. W. Esq, 5—Cummings, B C. Esq, 3—Chase, John—Crawford, J. G.—Churchill, Kingman—Deering, Mark, Durell, S J—Daniels, John Jr.—Foster, Henry—Fuller, Mrs. Nathaniel—Greene, Nathaniel—Gage, Richard—Hutchins Wm.—Holmes, E. A.—Jackson, Ezekiel C.—Jones, Charles—Jones, Charles M.—Knight, Miss Calista—Levelee, Joseph—McAllister, Geo 2—Marshall, David—Maxim, Silas P.—Principal of the Academy—Ryerson, Mrs Eliza—Russell, Moses M—Rich, Miss Delania L.—Remstadel, Geo. W.—Stearnes, William Jr.—Schumann, Hern D E.—Stortevant, Mrs. Mary—Sturtevant, Mrs Sarah—Sworn, Wm.—Stearns, Miss Louisa—Tuell, Gilman—Verrill, Daniel R.—Weeks, Josiah K.—Whitehead, Thomas J.

G. WASHINGTON MILLETT, P. M.

HIGH SCHOOL.

A HIGH SCHOOL will be opened in Dixfield Village, for the instruction of youth of both Sexes in all the branches of learning usually taught in Academies, including all the branches of an English education, together with the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages, September 7, 1846, by MR JAIRUS W. PERRY, now a member of the Senior Class in Bowdoin College. The School is expected to be kept in the very convenient and elegant Building recently erected by Charles L. Eustis, Esq., for that purpose.

By Request.

May, 1846. 3

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co Partnership which has heretofore existed between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts due the late firm of *Bolster & Baxter* are to be paid to Lyman Bolster, and those who have any demands against the said late firm, are to present the same to Lyman Bolster. The said Bolster, having the assets of the late firm as by mutual agreement, having bound himself to pay the debts of the said late firm

LYMAN BOLSTER
P. A. BAXTER.

Attest—WM. W. BOLSTER.
Peru, July 8th, 1846. 3w10

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Spasms, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any kind of inflammation.—It may be considered a decided one in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*
PORTLAND, ME.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; L. S. Hempsus, Hebron; T. T. Lovejy, Poor & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram; Holt, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Holt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dexter, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saco factory; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingalls, Shelburn, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Dec. 23, 1845—1y53]

—*Wanted*—

$1000 In payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

F. BROWN'S
SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.

IN order to make *this best of medicines the cheapest beyond doubt*, and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Miraculous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed.

☞ Read the following:—

BATH, ME., April 20, 1844.

Mr. F. Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and led me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a comfortable state of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and indeed to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Oxford, Z. Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood & Co; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Romford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Dexter; North Livermore, I. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co; Mt. Vernon Village, C. A. Marston; Goff's Corner, I. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake; Norway, Denison & Fyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846.—1y4

CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very efficacious remedy in *ASTHMA*, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a fair statement of its curatives, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "*CAN BE CURED,*" if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me, July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and so much severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—and they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, to every respect, TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.* ☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, coining many cures after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful not get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Denison & Fyler, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dexter, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon Village; J. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner; F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

[June 2, 1846.—1y

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14 1846 41

WORMS EASILY REMOVED!

WINER'S

Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked-Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless to all its effects. It is carefully compounded, of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

*** Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!

☞ A Cure for Life Secured. ☜

For the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner. Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles*, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivaled.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most mild Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no *Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

*** Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

Bath, Me, Feb. 24, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in the side, raising blood, and all those pains and troubles which attend that insidious disease, *CONSUMPTION.* I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after numerous visits, and many experiments, finally declared that

They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured*, and, is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, while Six dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has removed the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG.

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most infinite service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid*; and this medicine is now my constant resort in cases of any difficulty in the throat and Lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palmyra, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who pronounced his case—but was finally told

He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and continued to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believes, permanently cured.

Yours, respectfully,
H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours, Respectfully,

FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure for the opportunity offered, to express to you my approbation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with atrophy or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE*, and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family an advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes, and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully, LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this county. ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.

Warren, Maine, October 24, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam.* It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in this place. Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.

Concord, N. H., April 21, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me.—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and vicinity; and I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its salutary effects upon invalids, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs. EDWARD MASON, Apothecary,

52 Middle street, Portland.

From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the uniform satisfaction which it gives in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*, I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale. Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally. H. P. PULLING, M. D.

107 Market street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, MAINE.

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross, or 1728 bottles. Much of this has been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many dozens have been sent several hundred miles to Houlton, and the Provinces, Machias, Eastport, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astonishing—Hundreds, I am sure, have, by its use, been

Saved from a premature Grave!

—invalids supposed to be past all hope have been restored to comparative health—and the last moments of the dying have been made comfortable by its use. In cases of children, afflicted with severe and obstinate coughs, it has been employed with great success—several instances of this kind came under my personal knowledge. In fact this is a grand medicine. Its reputation is established here, and the sales are constantly increasing. Yours truly, DAVID BUGBEE.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA,
TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY

Physical Bitters.

At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scorfulous, Mercurial* and *Cutaneous Diseases;* Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious disorders, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Bad Humors, Eruptions on the face and body, Cancerous sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an *impure taint* in the Blood, no matter how acquired.

The Extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use.—It is highly concentrated—entirely vegetable—and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy* and *permanent.*

As a *Spring Medicine* for purifying the Blood, strengthening the Stomach and Body, and checking all Consumptive habits, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato,* and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. D. F. Bradlee, 130 Washington St, Boston.

*** Price—only 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by J. S. HOUGHTON, at the *Magasin de Sante,* (Magazine of Health) 130 Washington Street, Boston—General Agent for New England. Also, as above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices—Medical Books, Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

Also for Sale by the following Agents.—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, Portland, Edward Mason.—Feb. 27, 1846. 1y 42